

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS.AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
WINE & SPIRIT IMPORTERS.CHAMPAGNE LEMOINE,
VIN BRUT, CUVÉE ROYALE.

We are sole Agents in China for the sale of this splendid wine.
It is supplied regularly to the households of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, to most of the leading Clubs in London and the provinces, and is also largely patronized at the military and naval stations at home and abroad.
It is a Champagne of the highest character, absolutely natural, without either artificial sweetness or dryness, and we can confidently recommend a trial to all judges of good wine.
Per Case 1 dozen gts. \$22; per bottle \$2.
" 2 " " " \$35; " " \$1.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

BY APPOINTMENT:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 300,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY
"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles of heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," and all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SALTZ WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock on the day to which the notice is to be published, and to retain the copy of the notice published in the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANK IN MANILA.

A couple of months ago a Señor Regidor, partner in the firm of JURADO & Co., favored the Press of the Far East and the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with what purported to be a dispassionate and accurate account of the mysterious litigation in which the Manila branch of our great local Bank has been for so long involved. That account, if uncontradicted, was possibly calculated to seriously injure public confidence in the policy of the Bank, but that it has not, up to now, evoked the authoritative refutation it merited is due, so we are reliably informed, to the Bank's sense of respect for etiquette in matters still *sub judice*. We question, however, whether fifty people in this colony know how the Bank stands in Manila to-day, or how this

irritating legal tape-worm was originally evolved. So far as we can gather, it was in this way:—On the fall of the once powerful firm of RUSSELL, STURGES & Co., about 1875, the Bank started a branch in Manila. The first agent was entrusted with a power of attorney, drawn up by Mr. T. C. HAYLLAR, Q.C., at that time the leading member of the Hongkong bar, and for many years a prominent figure in our local legal circles. It might have been expected that, emanating from such experienced and reliable hands, the document would have been flawless. But it was not. Even lawyers, Q.C.'s not excepted, are not always infallible. Still, until 1884 it was tacitly accepted by the Spanish authorities as perfectly valid, and in the few unimportant matters in which the Bank was involved in the law courts no question of legal status arose. In 1885, however, the powers of the document were seriously challenged. The Court of Directors sent over new and more comprehensive powers, and no immediate trouble ensued; but some eighteen months later, an action for very heavy damages was brought by a Spanish firm—JURADO & Co., of Manila and London. This firm, it is authoritatively stated, was anonymous—the sleeping partners, if any of them ever slept, were unknown, and although Regidor of Manila and Regidor of London were members of the concern, the nominal heads in Manila were a no doubt most excellent German and a very worthy Indian. These parties had for years been doing an extensive business with the Bank, and had obtained loans amounting to several hundreds of thousands of dollars on alleged *bond fide* securities. The Manager of the Manila branch suddenly found out that these securities were practically worthless; and it is even reported, although we cannot vouch for the truth of this, that fraudulent signatures had been used on bills of lading deposited, and even the very deed of partnership in the firm was discovered to be *bugus*. He at once threw JURADO & Co. into bankruptcy, and criminally prosecuted the Indian manager; the other partner, the enterprising German gentleman, having taken a convenient voyage, doubtless for the benefit of his health. The unknown partners at once instituted counter proceedings against the Bank, charging that institution with all kinds of offences, from forgery to petty larceny, and claiming the insignificant sum of \$500,000, as damages. The Bank Directors naturally resisted such a monstrous claim; and their great difficulty was to overcome the objection raised to their legal right to defend themselves in a Spanish Court. JURADO & Co.'s lawyer contended that the Manager's power of attorney did not empower him to represent the Bank in litigation—which we believe it actually did not, owing to Mr. HAYLLAR's extraordinary oversight—and so, regarded legally, the Bank had no *locus standi*, and was in the unenviable position of not only having lost the hundreds of thousands of dollars lent to JURADO & Co., but also of being sued for about \$500,000 more, for alleged "loss of partners' profits, salary of staff," and all sorts of ridiculous things, without being allowed to even deny, much less disprove, these absurd allegations. And the delicate task of elucidating such an involved matter was entrusted in the first instance to an Indian—an acting Justice of the Peace! By his orders the Bank's premises in Manila were seized as security for the amount JURADO & Co. claimed, and it was only when the sum of \$328,000 in hard cash had been carted away from the Bank's treasury, locked up in a Spanish bank, and the receipt deposited with the Court, that the premises were released. The money, even to-day, is lying in the Spanish bank, and without a cent of interest accruing. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank protested, but the Indian judge was inexorable, refusing even to allow an appeal against his arbitrary and altogether unnecessary embargo. The Directors were recently able, however, to induce a higher Court to order this *Sorcerer* of the Philippines to grant leave to appeal, and the hearing of the appeal will come on in a few days. The higher Court may order the return of the dollars to the Bank, and then—it would seem that the case *Jurado and Co. v. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank* will really begin.

Having given Señor Regidor the full benefit of our columns, we have considered it only fair to simply sketch, as briefly as possible, what we can learn unofficially respecting the actual position of the Bank's affairs in Manila: this deplorable business, reserving independent comment and criticism until a more favorable and fitting opportunity. And when that time comes, as come it must; we shall ask the Court of Directors to explain certain statements made and promises publicly given, all of which have been ruthlessly upset by the stern logic of facts.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE British steamship *Highfield* arrived at Nagasaki on Saturday the 24th ult., from Cardiff, with a cargo of 300 tons of coal for the British Naval coal depot.

Mr. J. C. Foster, late chief officer of the China Navigation Co.'s new steamer *Kwaiyang*, has been appointed to the command of that vessel, *vice* Captain Barnes, who returns to England.

THE *Tosai Shimbun*, which our readers will remember was lately concerned in an action for an alleged libel on certain members of the Tokyo City Assembly, has ceased publication.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Prometheus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning, and is due on the 9th inst.

MR. EDISON has sent one of his phonographs to be presented to the Emperor of Japan. This will probably be his Majesty's first practical acquaintance with one of the most remarkable inventions of the nineteenth century.

FORTY-TWO sailors and marines of the U.S.S. *Monocacy* and *Suwarata* went on the spree at Shanghai on May 26th, but nothing serious happened. A few "drunks" and incapables were baled before the United States Consul-General, and that was all the damage.

It is stated that the Islands are suffering from a plague of rats, which are destroying the coconut plantations. The islanders are treating the rats to a diet of rice, powdered with plaster-of-paris. When the rat drinks after eating, the plaster hardens and the rat becomes useless.

CAPT. "FRED" WALLACE, an old China coaster and for some past the popular commander of the Canadian Pacific liner *Parthia*, has assumed command of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Kwaiyang*. The *Kwaiyang* left Shanghai for Swatow on the 29th May, with a *pauze* now, for the use of the C. N. Co.'s vessels at the latter port.

THE *Hyogo News* hears on good authority that the only damage sustained by the *Ulysses* by the storm of the 17th and 18th ult. was the washing away of the deck-houses; otherwise the vessel remains in the same condition. On the 21st and 22nd of the salvaged cargo was sold by auction at Hyogo, and realized about \$13,000, and much yet remains.

OUR Korean correspondent writes under date 11th ult.:—"Everything here seems to be quiet—perhaps too much so. It may be the calm before the storm. In view of the strong Russo-American undertone in Korean politics the present calm leads one to the belief that present prospects and latent possibilities do not favour hopes of long continued peace."

A COLLISION occurred about half past four o'clock on Monday afternoon, off Nam San, between the British steamship *Namyang*, 984 tons, and a Chinese junk, with the result that the junk was very badly damaged and three children were knocked overboard and picked up by the survivors, two men and one woman, and carried them on with her. The *Namyang* left here on the 1st instant for Saigon under charter to Chi-see. She is commanded by W. J. Wood, d.e. Presumably the captain will pick up the survivors when he returns from Saigon about a fortnight hence.

THE *Straits Independent*, published in Penang, had the following "explanation" in a recent issue:—"We regret that, notwithstanding our most strenuous endeavours, we have not been able to publish our paper on Wednesday last. All our efforts to secure the services of a few compositors have met with failure. At first we were inclined to attribute this to an absence of unemployed hands; but we have since become aware of the existence of a conspiracy to hamper us in the publication of our paper, and we have had to place the matter in the hands of the Superintendent of Police. In the meantime we have taken efficient means to secure ourselves against the machinations of the dastardly clique, and we expect that we shall shortly be provided with a new staff of men and be enabled to publish our paper regularly."

THE loss of a torpedo in Japanese waters by the British man-of-war *Seydlitz* was recollected, and also that a reward of yen 100 was offered for its recovery. The torpedo, which was a Whitehead, was supposed to have been lost between Wada and Suma, and ever since then many fishermen have been on the look-out for it, each eager to obtain the 100 yen. At last, on the 4th ult., at about eight o'clock in the morning, it was accidentally found off Noda-mura, but it was of such a size that no less than 54 fishermen were required to haul it in. It was then taken to the landing at Kobeta where it took charge of it and formally handed it over to the *Intelligence*, which happened to be at that port. The reward of yen 100 was at once forwarded to the Kencho, where it was distributed among the 54 fishermen who helped pull it in.

THREE Chinamen, the lessees of 30 Upper Station Street, were brought before Mr. Robinson this morning charged with gambling. It transpired in evidence that the house in question was one of those where coolies of the lowest class congregate together for the purpose of staking their small, albeit hard-earned, wages. His Worship, in passing sentence, stated that these low gaming houses undoubtedly did no real injury to the well "fancied" shops and that the law was so devised as to prevent, as far as possible, the existence of gambling houses in the colony, granting that they became non-existent, it was reasonable to conclude that gambling would be reduced to a minimum. In this case he would punish the prisoners by sending them to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour, without the option of a fine, which, in such cases was not allowed by the local legislature. Mr. Robinson may be quite right, but we would ask him what are local so-called Chinese clubs but gambling "hells" *sub rosa*? "Club law," of some kind, appears to be wanted in Hongkong.

THUS far Shanghai morning contemporary of the 30th ult.:—"Now that the *Peking* abreast of Tientsin has greatly silted up, steamers have to load and discharge at the Nine Forts, and at this spot there is an organised gang of thieves who board the steamers, steal all they can, the coolies employed in discharging and loading the cargoes looking on without making any attempt to stop the depredations. The thieves rob the ice chests and meat cases of the food in them, and steal tarpaulins, chairs, and anything movable they can lay hands on. Only recently, emboldened by past successes, they actually took a bale of piece goods, dropping it out of a steamer's port into the water, where a boat was waiting to tow it away. The second officer of the steamer, hearing the splash, went to see what was the matter, and then jumped into the water after the boat. Although the current was strong, he succeeded in capturing the property, and the thieves made off, but the officer nearly lost his life, his clothes so encumbering him that it was difficult for him to swim. He called out for assistance, and was fortunately heard, and a boat being sent he was taken on board, as was also the bale of piece goods."

THERE will be a game of Polo at Causeway Bay, at 5.45 p.m. to-morrow.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Clyde*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

MR. JOHN MCLEARY, Interpreter of the United States Consulate at Kanagawa (Yokohama), has been telegraphically instructed from Washington to act as Deputy Consul-General.

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* says it is reported that the German steamer *Heur* has been chartered for three months on Korean account, to run coastwise between Chemulpo and out-ports, for \$3350 a month. A good charter that, we should say.

WE find this in the *N. C. Daily News*:—"Dr. Stuebel, who has just been appointed to succeed Dr. Focke, was German Consul at Apia, Samoa, between 1884 and 1887; he was then sent as Consul-General to Copenhagen, and was then in Foreign Office at Berlin, whence he returned to Apia a year ago. We hear that he will be a decided acquisition to society in Shanghai."

AT a general meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, held at the Victoria Hotel on Monday night, all the British coasting and mail steamship companies were represented. The Rules of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, which were passed at the last meeting of the Society, were read and unanimously accepted by the new members present. These rules, it was decided, should be printed and freely circulated amongst members forthwith, as also the membership cards, which were specially designed to facilitate the unlimited enrolment of British certificated officers in all parts of the world. That the Hongkong Association should form friendly alliances with all kindred British associations, was another resolution unanimously agreed to.

THE *N. C. Daily News* says:—"A very forcibly written note in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, beginning 'Where is Oscar Brandt?' leads to the supposition that Mr. Brandt is no longer a resident of that colony. Our contemporary is quite right in its supposition—Oscar is no longer a leading orane of this Island of Fragrant Streams; in fact he left so suddenly—in order to avoid the all-conquering arm of Mr. Ballif Howell—that he quite forgot to send us his P. P. Card. He forgot a good deal more, which we may have to handle very seriously later on. And since Mr. Brandt departed for regions unknown his furniture and fixtures, even including his safe, containing the record of his brilliant but fleeting career as a gigantic share trafficker, have been sold at public auction by order of the Supreme Court. Oscar thought he was infallible, a sort of second-hand 'joss,' and he only found out what a mistake he had made when it was too late."

THE Nagasaki *Express* of May 28th says that the Government mud dredger made a very lucky haul off Deshima the previous Wednesday, bringing up a box of specie which is supposed to have been lying buried in the mud at the bottom of the bay for over twenty years. The box was dropped unnoticed into one of the boats used for the purpose of carrying the dredgings to Kibachi Bay, which is being reclaimed, and it was discovered during the course of discharging. It is reported that \$1,500 (Mexican) were found that day, and some \$200 were picked up the following day, after the mud had got dry. It is a well-known fact amongst all the old residents, that just about twenty years ago, as some cases of Mexican dollars were being shipped by the Netherlands Trading Society on board one of their steamers (either the *Fuiling* or the *Osaka* both of which were then plying between Nagasaki and Shanghai, under the British flag) one case, said to contain some \$2,000, accidentally dropped overboard, in the vicinity of where the dredging operations are now going on. Every endeavour was made to recover it, with the aid of the Dockyard diving bell, but without success. The treasure recovered the other day was at once handed over to the police authorities, who will retain the custody of it until it is claimed.

WE take the following from Wheelock & Co.'s Shanghai Freight Market Report of May 30th:—"Since our last circular was published on the 16th May, our freight market has not been so active, natives have secured nearly all the tonnage required and what little demand there is can be easily satisfied by the local liners, Nagasaki-Shanghai. The advance mentioned in our last did not last long, and only one vessel succeeded in obtaining the top price; there have been several settlements in Nagasaki at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$1.20 per ton, but it would be difficult to obtain \$1.10 per ton just now. The British ship *Aliga* is to leave here in a few days for Manila in ballast under orders from home. For London *old* usual ports of call and Suez Canal. Rates have considerably declined since our last quotation owing to the arrival of the P. & O. cargo steamer *Hongkong*, which has taken the berth at 25s. per ton; she has consequently been followed by all the others and the C. S. M. S. N. Co.'s *Chingwa* and *Holi's Dardanus* are now asking the same rate. The *Hongkong* and *Chingwa* will, in all probability, be held back until about the 3rd June in the hope of getting the bulk of the through cargo from the river ports. The *Dardanus* will leave on the 4th June. The C. S. M. S. N. Co.'s *Kotow* arrived here on the 18th instant *en route* to Japan, where she will take the berth, arriving here on or about the 13th June to load at current rates. From Hankow to London—Both the *Myosine* and *Antenor* have at last succeeded in getting full cargoes at \$2 and \$1.10 per ton respectively; the former has passed Woussing outwards and the latter left Hankow yesterday; the *Glengary* is to be third boat, but up to date we have had no advances more than that she is supposed to sail, full or not, to starboard at Antenor, but no date of departure has yet been fixed. The *Shire* liner *Glanorganshire* is to follow the *Glengary*. At present through cargo can be booked at 25s. per ton by all the steamers loading at Shanghai. The *St Petersburg* passed up on the 26th a.m. and *Quaker* follows in a few days, both to load for Odessa. For New York, &c.:—The steamship *Monmouthshire* has been circulated to arrive here from Japan on or about 6th proximo, and as she has a fair quantity of cargo engaged at 40s. per ton, will not remain long. With regard to the following steamer we can say little or nothing, but unless some change occurs in a few days it will be the *Glengary*; all information regarding her movements is withheld at present. Rate for cargo *old* London is 35s. The *Char. S. Wilby* is still loading and will probably remain here at least a fortnight longer, when she will proceed to Hongkong and be open to receive through cargo from this. Direct rate 25s. per ton of 40 cwt. We give below a table of steamers that have passed Woussing with New Year, showing their cargo and rate of freight.

Steamer, *Dardanus*, *Yokohama*, *Cargo*, *Rate* per ton. *Quotations are*—Newchwang, to Swatow, 20 Mx. cents per picul; nominal; Newchwang to Amoy, 22 Mx. cents per picul; nominal; Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.10 per ton; of coal net, for both steamers and sailing vessels. Settlements during the fortnight—Nil. No disengaged vessel in port.

THE German gun vessel *Wolf* was expected at Nagasaki from Shanghai at the end of last week.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the steamship *Pathan*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

WE learn from well-informed Chinese sources that the Viceroy of Canton has received telegraphic instructions from Peking to at once withdraw his proposed increase of the *Li-Kin* on foreign opium imported into the Liang Kwang provinces.

AT about four o'clock this morning a steam-launch, in starting away at full speed from the Naval Yard pier, cut into the starboard bow of a Chinese passenger boat, doing about \$300 worth of damage to the latter. The name of the launch is, as yet, unknown.

THE steam-launch *Osprey*, built by Messrs. A. G. Gordon and Co. to the order of Mr. MacGregor Smith for the Borneo Government, left here for Sandakan on the 2nd instant in tow of the steamship *Memnon*. The *Osprey* has been specially constructed to suit the requirements of surveyors in the service of the British North Borneo Government.

OUR Peking correspondent informs us that "His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Kwang-su, will visit the Western Tombs next Spring on which occasion the procession will be on a much grander scale than usual. The frontier strategic railway is freely and favourably discussed in political circles, as also Russia's reported aggressive preparations on the Amoor."

THE inquiry into the circumstances connected with the fire which occurred at Messrs. Watson and Company's in Stanley Street on the 19th ultimo was continued by Mr. Woodhouse at the Magistrate's this morning. His Worship decided that as there was nothing to show how the fire originated it was unnecessary to prolong the inquiry, which would therefore be closed.

IT will be balm to the souls of the many sportsmen who have come back from expeditions to Deep Bay and other places in Chinese territory minus their guns and other portable property to learn that one of their arch-enemies has fallen into the grasp of justice. A man was arrested today whilst pawing a wad which had been stolen from a gentleman, with much unnecessary force, last December. He will probably be handed over to the Chinese authorities, and severely punished.

AT the Legislative Council meeting on Monday next, the orders of the day will be:—

1. Financial Minutes.
2. Report of the Finance Committee.
3. Adjourned consideration of the Report of the Special Committee appointed to frame New Standing Rules and Orders.
4. First reading of "The Waterworks Bill, 1890."
5. First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance No. 4 of 1885 relating to Offences against the Person."
6. Committee on "The Magistrates' Bill."

THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The following is the report of the General Managers to the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on Thursday, the 5th June, 1890, at 3.30 p.m.:

The General Managers beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the working of the Company from the 11th February, 1889, (the date the Company was registered) with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April last.

The latest advices received from the estate manager, Mr. Van Marle, are dated 18th ultimo, when he advises that besides having built a manager's house, three houses for assistants, one doctor's house, one head Chinaman's house, two hospitals, and all the necessary coolie houses and shops, he has ground cleared with this required roads and drains, for 250 fields for the 1890 crop. The coolies commenced early last month to dig the ground for seed beds, and planting commences this month (June). The Manager states that everything possible has been done to insure a good and large crop—always provided the weather is favorable. The tobacco will commence to go into the sheds in September, and shipment to Europe should take place in April or May, 1891.

YOU will notice that there is an item of \$3,500.52 at the debit of this account, which represents the cost of wages and labour of cutting certain billian wood on the Company's estate, and which the manager hopes to realize at satisfactory prices. No further expenditure will be made under this heading at present.

THE Consulting Committee, consisting of E. L. Woodin, Esq., F. A. Gomes, Esq., and F. Henderson, Esq., retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-appointment.

THE Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Robert Lyall and H. T. S. Green, who are eligible for re-election.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1890.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th April, 1890.

Liabilities.	
Capital Subscribed—	5,000 Shares of \$50 each \$250,000.00
1,000 Shares fully paid—	per Labuk Estate
per contra @ \$50 each	50,000.00
4,000 Shares 1st Call	\$10 each 40,000.00
4,000 Shares	2nd Call
\$10 each, \$40,000.00	
Less on 30 Shares unpaid	800.00
each \$10	39,200.00
4,000 Shares 3rd Call	\$5 each 20,000.00
Less on 1,000 Shares unpaid	\$5 each 5,000.00
each \$5	15,000.00
	\$144,200.00
Sundry Creditors	3,271.78
	\$147,471.78
Assets.	
Cost of the Labuk Estate	\$50,000.00
30 Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. 6 per cent. Debentures	15,000.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Current Account	2,587.73
Steam Launch "Maria" 1st Share	4,250.10
Union Insurance Society Ltd. 1 Share	217.00
North China Insurance Co. Ltd. 1 Share	477.86
Tobacco Crop 1890	350.39
Timber Account	2,501.52

Buildings	3,771.78
Sundry Debts	2,285.33
Furniture	1,012.00
Cash with Estate Manager	1,560.40
Working Account—At Debit	62,427.22
	\$147,471.78

WORKING ACCOUNT FROM 11TH FEBRUARY,
1889, TO 30TH APRIL, 1890.

Dr.	
To advances to Chinese and Indians, being on account of wages to be settled at Crop time	\$17,999.79
Charges	4,150.01
Commission	652.99
Exchange	121.92
Implement, Tools, &c.	1,418.21
Jangle clearing	3,092.22
Labourers engaged	15,717.36
Medicines	893.22
Preliminary Expenses	3,273.15
Passage Money of Labourers and others	1,959.75
Roads and Drains	3,207.80
12 Months Remuneration to General Managers	1,500.00
Steam Launch "Maria" Work g	
Account	1,073.48
Salaries Account	8,914.59
	\$64,107.50

Cr.

By Dividends on Shares	\$ 36.18
Interest	1,557.10
Transfer Fr Account	92.00
Balance to New Account	62,427.22
	\$64,107.50

We have examined the above Accounts with the Books and Vouchers at the Company's Office, and find the same to be correct.

ROBERT LYALL, J. T. S. GREEN, J. Auditors.
TURNER & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1890.

THE CASUS BELLI,
OR
KOREA'S PERIL AND MANCHU'S
DOOM.

A few weeks ago the *Hongkong Telegraph* published an article from the *Chinese Times* headed "The Customs Diplomacy." Every word of that eulogy was, I feel, most richly

Korea is too poor to be of any value to China and to feel the burden of her shoulders ought to be a great relief to China. She will strengthen her control over the country by binding it in friendly intercourse and control. England by supporting neutrality will also make a staunch friend of Korea, and Korea, who feels she cannot exist by herself and must lean on some great Power, will gladly receive herself in the arms of an English and Chinese guarantee. Failing this she will listen to Russia, Japan, and America, and hereafter, and openly defy England and China. Then will come the crash, for which Russia is preparing with such intense activity, notwithstanding the avowed intention of China to put off constructing her frontier railways, and to go comfortably along with troops armed with all kinds of rifles and heavy ordnance—all same before!

My unfeigned for, it is true, but sincere advice to the Chinese is to—

1st.—Avoid war with Russia by removing the cause of contention in Korea and giving the country conditional independence.

2nd.—Prepare vigorously for war, by arming the troops throughout the Empire with the latest magazine rifle, and drilling them on a uniform system.

3rd.—Hurry up the frontier railways with all possible speed, and don't let Russia drag the country into war until you are ready.

4th.—Borrow all the money you may need for the enterprise; for it is not better to be ready on borrowed money than not to be ready at all, and be destroyed in consequence? Remember that those who lead to ruin will have an interest in the maintenance of the integrity of your Empire. Disregard this warning and you will soon realize the painful truth of all I have written.

Korea is at present groaning under the vacillating policy of her great suzerain and neighbour. No business concern can flourish without a fixed purpose and strong administration, neither can any nation. Let China, then, act vigorously and promptly in assisting the Koreans to develop their own administration, abolishing foreign jobbing advertisements to the King, and herself putting the country on a firm footing of neutrality. England and China will take the wind completely out of the sails of all the intrigues which are now going on at Seoul, and, *ipso facto*, become paramount in cases of importance in the country. China should have her own representative at the capital, just as England has in Afghanistan, but no others. Too many cooks spoil the broth, and at present there are far too many political cooks and cooks' apprentices in Seoul. Why do I hint at the doom of the Manchurian dynasty? Because the Manchus are not Chinese, and if they suffer serious defeat, and the throne shall fall to the hands of the Chinese, knowing as they do the signs of tottering, the Chinese, knowing as they do the signs of tottering, will rise to defend their own country proper, leaving the Manchus and Manchuria to fall into the hands of Russia, and propitiate her if need be. I have heard intelligent Chinese state these sentiments boldly, and during the previous Russian scares, 1880 and 1885, the same views were freely expressed, and formed the subject of a thrilling leader in the *Shanghai Courier* in the spring of 1886.

CHESEBURY DUNCAN,

(Late of Royal Korean Customs Service.)

* *Life "Korea and the Power"* page 71, line 15.

MR. OSBERT CHADWICK ON THE HIGH-LEVEL SEWERAGE.

The following report of Mr. Chadwick on the sewerage of the high-level district of the city of Victoria, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, was laid on the table at the Legislative Council meeting on the 30th ult.

In continuation of the reports which I have already submitted to you, with regard to the sewerage of the high-level district, the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the cause of the sewerage, &c., I have now the honour to lay before you, my recommendations as to the sewerage of that district.

1. In my previous reports I merely expressed concurrence with the statement, that the sewerage of the district required improvement. Having made an examination of the district in question, and of that adjacent to it, eastward, between the same altitudes, I find that many similar conditions obtain in both.

2. The topographical features are such that the point at which the sewerage of any other portion of the City of Victoria, I propose therefore to discuss, not merely the sewerage of the Western district; but that of what may be called the High-level district. The boundaries of the High-level district are, approximately, as follows:—To the northward or below Caine Road, as far as Ladder Street, thence westward by Bonham Road to its junction with Pokfulam Road; and on by Hill Road and Tuenmen Road to the present boundary, the boundary is Shelley Street, though a few houses, east of this, may be connected to it. To the west, the boundary is at present undetermined, but may be taken as a line drawn in a southerly direction from Belcher's Point. The High-level district, therefore, comprises the greater portion of the area reserved for European dwellings. Its sewerage-system may be so arranged as to be wholly distinct from the sewerage of the City below. Indeed it will be an exaggeration to say that no Chinese tenement will pour its sewage into this system.

3. The sewerage-system (if it merits the name), which has hitherto obtained in this and other districts, has been to drain tenements to the nearest natural storm-water channel, or nullah. When the open channel has become offensive, owing to the sewage poured into it, the nuisance has been abated, or rather hidden, by covering it over. In this manner a number of large covered storm-water channels, have come into existence, which follow the courses of natural water-courses, and which convey both rain-water and sewage to the harbour.

4. From the point where these combined channels cross Queen's Road, to their mouths at the Praya, they have but little fall, and they are filled up with sea water on the rise of each tide. Excepting, therefore, during heavy rain, the current through them is checked in the lower and flatter parts, and a deposit of earth, stones, and sand, mingled with sewage, takes place giving off offensive emanations which may, and often do, rise to the upper part of the street.

5. In my original report on the sanitary condition of Hongkong, I proposed to remedy this by diverting the sewage-proper and dry-weather flow from the combined sewer and storm-water channel, at the point where it enters the flat region, and conducting it by a separate pipe of small diameter to the sea. I further recommended certain improvements to the storm-water channels, in their steeper parts, so as to render them more suitable for the conveyance of sewage. These recommendations, however, have not been carried out, nor, with the exception of a few lengths of pipe sewers constructed since the arrival of Mr. Cooper, have any improvements been made in the construction of street-sewers. As far as sewerage is concerned, matters are now very much in the same condition as they were in 1882. I now propose to effect the interception at an earlier period. All recent experience shows that a channel, suitable for the conveyance of a tropical rain-fall, is not a suitable conduit

for sewers; it has not only here, but everywhere, been weighed in the balance and found wanting. 5. This decision has been arrived at principally by the consideration of recent experience, as to the ventilation of sewers. This question has received great attention of late years, and large additions have been made to the stock of knowledge on the subject. At the same time much misapprehension exists as to the causes which necessitate it, its objects and effects. Before proceeding to describe the proposed sewerage of the High-level district, I propose to discuss, as briefly as possible, the principles of sewer-ventilation; and to define what it is intended to effect, what it can effect, and what it cannot do. These principles affect, not merely the High-level scheme, but every sewerage scheme whatsoever. To these general data, a brief discussion will be added of the general principles which have to be attended to in the construction of sewers.

6. It is usual to speak of "sewer gas" as though it were some specific gaseous substance, such as oxygen or hydrogen, or ordinary coal gas; and to assume that sewage evolves this objectionable substance in large quantities. Now, as a matter of fact, sewage, even when containing the full amount of fecal matter, and purposely retained in a stagnant and putrefying condition, is found to evolve but little true gas. The gases which do evolve are, mainly, carbonic acid and a little sulphuretted hydrogen. These gases are produced by the decay of all vegetable matters, in the presence of water. They are not intrinsically poisonous or disease-producing. In a large-ventilated-sewer, containing deposits, an elongated cesspool in short, these gases may accumulate and make the air unfit to sustain life. A man entering such a sewer might lose his life by suffocation. He would not be poisoned, any more than a man who is drowned on falling into the water, is poisoned by it.

7. No such accumulation and stagnation can take place in a properly constructed sewer, and the sewer, even if received, already putrescent, from defective house-drains, passes through such sewers so quickly, that but little true gas can be evolved *in transitu*. Indeed the chemical composition of air taken from any ordinary sewer differs inappreciably from that of the air outside. In most cases the most refined analytical methods would probably fail to establish any difference whatsoever.

8. What does take place is that the sewage, especially putrid sewage, imparts a most disagreeable smell to the air which it comes in contact. In some cases also, it imparts to it, in contact, some qualities. The quantity of putrescent matter, in sewage-tainted air, though painfully apparent to the nose, and even capable of producing immediate physiological effects, nausea, and so forth, is so minute as to elude the most delicate analytical methods. Just as a drop of attar-of-roses will scent a whole room, or to use a more suitable parallel the smell of cooking cabbage or onions will infect a whole house or neighbourhood. Yet the chemist would have to say the least, great difficulty in detecting the odiferous principle of roses, cabbage, or onions in the air of the room, house, or district. The nose is more sensitive than the balance of the analyst.

9. Nevertheless the fact remains that a small amount of sewage will impart a bad smell to a large quantity of air. The smell is stronger and more offensive when the sewage is putrescent, than when it is fresh; when concentrated than when amply diluted. It is, moreover, far from certain that the odiferous emanation from sewage is the thing that produces disease. Indeed it seems probable that it is not. The disease-producing agent is usually supposed to be a vegetable germ, having its origin or abode in the sewage; but so far as its existence in the air of sewers has not yet been demonstrated. It is only when the bodies of persons suffering from diseases, attributed to sewer-tainted air or water, are found, that the fact that such organisms are found, the bodies of persons suffering from diseases, attributed to sewer-tainted air or water. Air smelling of sewage has been in contact therewith, and may, and frequently does, contain these subtle disease-producing particles, whatever they may be, for undoubtedly it often produces disease. Certain it is that sewage-tainted air cannot be breathed for a continuance, without danger to health.

10. Before proceeding to discuss the remedy for sewer smells, some facts may be mentioned as to the motion of air in sewers. It is popularly supposed that so-called "sewer gas" has a tendency to ascend; probably because it is assumed to be, like some of the better known gases, lighter than air. Lofy ventilators are erected; and they are supposed to emit continuously, an invisible, but offensive and deadly cloud, like smoke from a chimney. But the air in sewers differs inappreciably from the air outside them, and its movements obey, not the general physical laws of motion. Like everything else in the universe, it is unbalanced force, and when thus acted upon, it moves in the direction of the force.

11. If the air in an inclined or vertical pipe becomes warmer, and consequently lighter, than the air outside it, there is an unbalanced pressure at the lower office, and the air ascends and escapes at the top. If there be a source of heat within the tube, sufficient to heat and rarify each successive portion of air as it enters, a steady upward current will be the result. In an ordinary chimney, the fire supplies the heat, but even in this case, the upward current is not always as steady as could be wished. Chimneys sometimes, if the air in the tube is colder and denser than the air outside, then it will descend, and escape at the lower opening. If there were something in the tube, a lump of ice for example, that would cool the entering air, then a descending current would be the result. Owing to eddies, produced by buildings and the like, the wind may cause a greater pressure on one opening than on the other, and a movement, towards the opening where the pressure is greater, of the air that is in the tube. Lastly, the passage of a current of water through the tube may induce, by friction, a current of air in the same direction as that of the water.

12. The causes which produce movements of air in sewers are, slight, and not easy to trace. But as a matter of fact, downward currents are as often, indeed more often, observed than upward. This was the result of a series of experiments, made with self-registering apparatus by Mr. Santo Crimp, on the sewers of Wimbledon. These observations were extended conclusively to a wholly new and downward current. My observations here and elsewhere, though neither as exhaustive or conclusive as those of Mr. Crimp, tend to the same conclusion. One case, which happened in Malta, is instructive. A certain ventilating shaft some 50 feet high and very conspicuous, was supposed to pour forth "sewer gas" continuously, so as to infect the neighbourhood. The Committee appointed to enquire into the Cholera Epidemic of 1887, determined to see whether this ventilator (among others) did continuously pour forth "sewer gas." A man-hole, near to its connection with the sewerage-system, was opened, and some burning matter was inserted into the lower part of the ventilating pipe. A strong downward current was observed, so much so that the smoke drove the men out of the sewer. More fuel was added till a roaring fire was established; and the man-hole cover was then put on. The

fire was maintained for two hours, but not until the expiration of that time did its heat disturb the condition of things in the sewers sufficiently to establish an upward draft, and cause smoke to appear at the summit of the ventilator. This experiment does not show that there never was a downward current; it merely shows that there may be a strong and persistent downward current; and it demonstrates the difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, of producing an artificial current through a system of sewers in any desired direction. On this point, another experiment of Mr. Santo Crimp may be cited. He closed every known opening to the Wimbledon sewer, except those at the top and the bottom. To the upper opening, he attached a ventilating fan, which exhausted the air from the sewer sufficiently rapidly to remove its whole contents every five minutes. Nevertheless, whilst the fan was at work, his apparatus, at the lower opening, continued to register a steady downward flow. Just as it did before the fan commenced to work. The whole of the air removed by the fan, as well as that which flowed out below, must have entered by some untrapped house-drain or other undiscovered opening. Indeed it may safely be asserted that the ventilation of a system of sewers, in the sense of producing a steady flow of air through it to some one point, has never been effected. Nor, indeed, with the materials and appliances at command, does it seem likely to be effected. If a fan or furnace were erected, for withdrawing the air from a large system, and at the same time, and producing an upward draft at another, it would have to be powerful as to create a vacuum, near to, sufficient to un-trap house-drains. Even if it did not, any house-connection which might become un-trapped, owing to leakage, or from evaporation, would admit enough air to destroy the current in the more remote parts of the system.

13. In a well-constructed and well-managed system of sewers; and house-drains, no such heroic system of ventilation is required. Nor does it seem to be even desirable. If the sewer-tainted air will remain in the sewer, it is at least as harmless there as anywhere else. What has to be done is to provide a sufficient number of openings, near to, sufficient to un-trap house-drains. Even if it did not, any house-connection which might become un-trapped, owing to leakage, or from evaporation, would admit enough air to destroy the current in the more remote parts of the system.

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15. The above stated facts and principles lead to the following conclusions as to the best way of abating the nuisance, caused by escapes of sewer-tainted air from openings. It has been shown that a small amount of sewage will impart a large volume of air. Clearly, therefore, the less the quantity of air, exposed to the tainting action of sewage, the better; thus leading to the conclusion, that the size of sewers should be reduced to the minimum size practicable.

16. Now a sewer, which has also to act as a storm-water channel, must have a section, many times larger than that for conveyance of sewage only, and it will contain a large volume of air, tainted with sewage, than a sewer, properly constructed, for sewage only. When, from any cause, an escape takes place, the large combined sewer will give forth a large volume of tainted air, and produce a greater and more extended nuisance, than of the smaller volume escaping from the small sewer. The amount of sewage in the large sewer, exposes a greater area capable of imparting contamination to the contained air. Its damp sides, above the normal level of dry-weather flow, are coated with low forms of fungoid growth, moulds, and the like, which doubtless contribute to the contamination of the air; and to the establishment of putrefactive action. The large sewer, therefore, is a large store-room of sewer-tainted air. The motion of air in it is produced by causes, uncertain and beyond our control; and it will, from time to time, pour forth in large quantities, whenever and wherever the forces acting on the containing air cause it to issue forth. It is clear, therefore, that the escape of sewer gas should be reduced to the minimum, and they should not be so designed as to convey large amounts of rain-water as well as sewage.

17. The manner of determining the minimum size, will be discussed later on, as well as the conditions under which rain-water may be admitted, and to what extent. The true remedy, however, for stenches from sewer-vents, is to make the sewage, passing through the public sewers, as little offensive as possible. To this end, it should be discharged into the sewers, fresh, before putrefaction has commenced, and the sewerage should be in connection with sewers, made and properly used; in an ample water-supply, not lavished or wasted, but well-applied. An abundant water-supply is, even now, possessed by many, and in a short time, will be within the reach of all the inhabitants of Victoria (provided always that its distribution is well administered). The Government may assist the house-holder in obtaining good house-drains. But the people themselves have the prevention of nuisances, mainly, in their own hands. If they will take care of their house-drains, the public, generally, co-operates with the Government in sanitation, by looking after the interior arrangements of their dwellings, by insisting on the drains being well constructed and decently maintained all expenditure on sewers will be, if not useless, very much reduced in value, as regards the task of the Government in maintaining the sewers becomes a simple one, certain of success.

18. The area, the sewerage of which is about to be discussed, is almost entirely inhabited by Europeans, and principally by the wealthier classes of that community. It is scarcely to be anticipated that such a population will neglect to take the simple precautions, necessary for the proper management of their house-drains. Their habits are such as lead to an abundant consumption of water. Any reasonably well-constructed system of sewers is certain to be successful. If any failure does take place it will be the fault of the inhabitants of the district, and not of the Government, or of the designers of the system of sewers.

19. In determining the size of sewers, the following principles should be kept in view. The normal dry-weather-flow should fill the sewer to about one-third of its diameter. That is to say the sewage, proper, with any sub-soil water that may be admitted, should, during the hours of maximum flow, fill the sewer to one-third of its diameter. The gradient of the sewer should be such, that with this amount of water passing through it, a foot per second, or preferably more, shall be the velocity shall prevent deposit, and will scarcely serve to fill the sewer, when once formed. During some part of each day considerably greater than a foot per second should obtain.

20. To prevent casual obstruction, it is found that certain minimum sizes of sewers should be used irrespective of the duty that they have to perform; say 9" for principal sewers, and 6" for branches. To provide for new buildings also, sewers must be made somewhat larger than the existing ones. This velocity is the least that will prevent deposit, and will scarcely serve to fill the sewer, when once formed. During some part of each day considerably greater than a foot per second should obtain.

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means of flushing the sewer, by discharging, suddenly, from time to time, a considerable volume of water, so as to cause a rapid current through it. This may be done, either by collecting the sewage from higher levels in a tank; or by water derived from some other source such as the water-works or perennial springs. In the present instance, numerous natural springs will afford an ample supply for flushing. It is preferable, whenever practicable, that the sewer should keep itself clear of deposit, without flushing. The suddenly discharged flush displaces an equal volume of air, which must escape somewhere, and so produce smells from the vents, which will be aggravated by the fact that deposit has taken place, temporarily, which is stirred up by the flush.

26. It is not possible, wholly to exclude rain-water from house-drains and from sewers. To do so, absolutely, would complicate house-drainage. If backwaters were provided with two sets of drains, there would be no means of preventing sewage from being poured down the storm-water channel. Again, the rain-water, which flows off court-yards, stable-yards, and the like, is, practically, as foul as sewage, particularly at the commencement of a shower. It will, however, be seen that the sewer, even when reduced to the minimum practicable size, in accordance with the principles laid down above, will yet have a margin of carrying-capacity sufficient to provide for a slight rainfall. House-drains, on the other hand, may have to carry off a considerable amount of rain-water. The sewers need not be enlarged, on this account. The proposed system crosses and re-crosses natural water-courses, at frequent intervals. At these points, overflows should be constructed, by which the contents of the sewer can escape. Then the sewer will carry as much as it can; and in heavy storms, the excess will escape by the storm-drainage, to the nearest water-course, which, by that time, a roaring torrent will be flowing.

27. A hard-and-fast rule can be laid down, as to the amount of rain-water which may be admitted to house-drains. It should, however, be excluded, as far as possible; and carried off by surface channels, to the storm-water system. As a rule, the rain-water from courts and yards only, should be admitted; places on which foul matter may accumulate. The advantage of this arrangement, as regards the householder, is great, for it facilitates the maintenance of the house-drain. It obviates any necessity for house-drains of the pig-sty common in Hongkong, which can only be kept clear of deposit by a lavish use of water. The common argument in favour of these huge drains is "make them big enough and they will not choke up;" thus assuming the existence of deposits as a necessary incident in the working of a drain. Now if a drain is well laid and provided with proper traps, any solid object that can pass through the trap, will be carried away by a reasonable flush. Of course an object large enough to obstruct a main pipe will not choke a large one, but will remain in it, and form a nucleus of deposit. What happens in drains of moderate size is that deposit goes on accumulating, perhaps for many years. The drain becomes a cess-pool. Ultimately, it either breaks up altogether, and the sewage escapes by leaky joints; or the deposit goes on accumulating, until the sectional-area is diminished to that proper for the flow, and passage is maintained by it, permanently, or till some casual obstruction takes place.

28. A case once came under my notice, where the architect most certainly provided a house-drain of ample size to prevent it from becoming choked. It did not choke for upwards of a century, and might have gone on for another hundred years, but for an outbreak of typhoid fever in the neighbourhood, and a consequent examination of the drains. It was found that this ample channel was full of black deposit, up to the crown of the arch. Along this however there was a narrow water-way, equivalent in section to a six-inch pipe, the size of pipe ultimately used to drain this large mansion (Spencer House).

29. Having thus described the principles, which should be observed in the design of a system of sewerage, not only for the High-level District but generally, I will now proceed to the examination of the plans prepared by Mr. Cooper, for the sewerage of the district. I find that the design is in strict accordance with the principles laid down, in the previous paragraphs of the report, which were fixed before the examination of the plans was undertaken.

30. A main-sewer runs from along the northern or lower boundary of the Caine Road, Bonham Road, and conducts the sewage to an out-fall at Slaughter-House point. This position of the out-fall is the natural one, assuming that this district is to be kept separate, from those below it. It is the point to which the formation of the ground, conducts the effluent of the district.

31. Wherever a main sewer is now the case foundation in respect to the Praya Wharf, and the even more so, when the Praya Reclamation is complete, there is no important reason which gives the preference to any one point, as an out-fall, over any other, provided always that the sewage is conducted out to a point well below low water-mark; and into a strong run of tide. Salient points are preferable to re-entering angles, on this account. It will be well to limit the number of out-falls, simply to reduce the cost of construction; and to concentrate the out-fall, through them, so as to produce a break current, thus preventing the deposit of a break current, or at their mouths. Fresh sewage is very easily assimilated by fish and crustacea, and as it will be delivered into from 10 to 30 feet of water, it will be so diluted as to produce no nuisance; certainly nothing comparable to that inevitably caused by the mass of craft which frequent the Praya. The proposed out-fall, therefore, is free from objection.

32. The sizes of the sewer-pipes, as proposed by Mr. Cooper, are certainly ample; and will suffice to convey, not only the sewage proper, but a considerable amount of rain-water also. Indeed I think it possible that it may prove impossible to reduce the diameter, in some instances at least. But on this point I cannot give an opinion until I have made the necessary calculations; a somewhat lengthy operation, which would have unduly delayed the submission of this report, had I waited for their completion.

33. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to the position of ventilating openings; each case should be decided on its merits. They should be as far from dwellings as practicable. The middle of the road should be avoided, and above all, they should be as inconspicuous as possible.

34. Mr. Cooper estimates the probable cost of the works for this district at \$190,000. I am of opinion that this sum will amply suffice to cover the cost of the necessary works. For reasons already given in a previous report, I think it desirable that the two nullahs which bound Inland lots Nos. 941 and 945 should be regulated in the manner described in the said report. The cost of the work may be estimated at \$60,000, making a total of \$250,000.

35. Unless the Surveyor General requires the larger part of the sum of \$250,000 already voted on account of the Praya main drainage, and the sewerage works may be commenced under authority of this vote, as soon as the necessary specifications and working-drawings can be prepared. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to commence this work as soon as possible. I think it most important that some

part of the Drainage Works should be in hand, before I leave the colony. If an opportunity be thus afforded me of seeing work in progress, I shall be much better able to advise and direct future operations, as Consulting Engineer, from home, than if I merely left a set of plans and specifications with the Resident Engineer.

36. I propose shortly to report to you on the drainage of a second section of the city, between the High-level District treated in this report, and the sea, and bounded eastward by the City Hall. Lastly, I propose to report on the drainage of the flat portion, to the eastward of the City Hall.

APPENDIX I.
Note on the evolution of gas by sewage.
Experiments made by the late Dr. Letheby on the generation of sewer-gas from sewage, show that a gallon of sewage containing 182.8 grains of organic matter, when excluded from the air, gave, in "nine weeks 12 cubic inches of gas per hour, consisting of 7.7583 of marsh gas 15.999 10.187 of nitrogen, and 0.087 of sulphuretted hydrogen." It is to be noted that this is the result of a laboratory experiment, and after decomposition, has purposely been allowed to take place.

(Baldwin Latham, Sanitary Engineering, page 325.)
The sewerage of Hongkong will probably amount to about 3,000,000 gallons a day. If this were collected in a tank and kept till it was in a putrid condition, it would evolve, according to Dr. Letheby's experiment, 50,000 cubic feet of gas per day or sufficient to fill a room 37' by 37' by 37'.
The sewage will flow so rapidly through the sewer, that each gallon of sewage will be in the sewer within a few minutes of its leaving the house, say in twenty minutes as an extreme limit. Supposing that the people of Hongkong are so negligent of their house-drains, that all the sewage enters the public sewer in a state of active putrefaction; then each gallon will evolve, *in transitu*, about 0.4 cubic inch of gas, or in all 700 cubic feet of gas per day, or sufficient to fill a 12" pipe, for a length of about 50 feet.

It is to be hoped that the householder will not be neglected, but even if it were, the amount of real gas to be evolved from the sewerage in the public sewers would be trivial.

APPENDIX II.
Movement of Air in Sewers.
Santo Crimp on the movement of sewer-air at Wimbledon.
Proceedings Ins. C.E. Vol. XXVII. Part III. Page 383 et seq.
SEWER-AIR EXPERIMENTS AT WIMBLEDON.

Month	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Sewer.	Difference.	Up.	Down.	No. of Days.
January	35.73	45.70	+6.71	46	13	18
February	34.75	45.36	+7.52	14	10	10
March	34.40	44.36	+7.50	15	20	12
April	35.70	43.70	+6.00	10	47	37
May	52.00	42.00	-2.80	10	11	11
June	57.00	34.21	-2.85	53	3	8
July	58.00	32.00	-2.80	3	28	3
August	58.00	32.00	-2.80	3	28	3
September	58.00	32.00	-2.80	3	28	3
October	58.00	32.00	-2.80	3	28	3
November	45.00	50.65	+4.25	18	3	3
December	41.00	48.85	+7.85	40	9	9
Mean	42.25	42.98	Mean	42.98	42.98	42.98

The sewer experimented upon was 1,800 feet long; and had an average gradient of about 1 in 19, so that it was nearly as steep as the sewers of Hongkong.

"During the entire series of experiments the actual volume of air recorded as passing down hill exceeded that recorded as passing up-hill by nearly one-third. Whilst down-hill currents were recorded as on 273 days as against up-hill currents on 97 days. * * * * The direction of the current was determined by that of the wind; whilst the currents were either strong or weak or imperceptible, according as the wind was fresh or light, or calms prevailed. * * *

"In a large brick sewer the currents were found to be in opposite directions, at one and the same time, at two points not more than 200 yards distant from each other. * * * * These exhaustive experiments clearly showed that there is no permanent upward current. They agree exactly with what was found to take place in the Peak Drainage."

THE HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT FOR 1889.
HARBOUR DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG, 8th March, 1890.
Sir, I have the honour to forward the following annual Returns for this Department for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

I.—Number, tonnage and crews of vessels entered.
II.—Number, tonnage and crews of vessels cleared.
III.—Number, tonnage and crews of vessels of each nation entered.
IV.—Number, tonnage and crews of vessels of each nation cleared.
V.—Total number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered at each Port.
VI.—Total number, tonnage and crews of vessels cleared at each Port.
VII.—Return of junks entered from Macao.
VIII.—Return of junks cleared for Macao.
IX.—Return of junks entered at each port from China and Formosa.
X.—Return of junks cleared at each port from China and Formosa.
XI.—Gross total number of junks entered at each port.
XII.—Gross total number of junks cleared at each port.

XIII.—Return of junks (local trade) entered.
XIV.—Return of junks (local trade) cleared.
XV.—Summary of arrivals and departures of all vessels, and of all Chinese passengers.
XVI.—Return of vessels registered.
XVII.—Return of vessels struck off the Register.
XVIII.—Amount of fees received under section 3 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1879.
XIX.—Return of Chinese passengers ships ships cleared by the Emigration Officer.
XX.—Return of vessels bringing Chinese passengers to Hongkong from places out of China.

XXI.—Return of marine cases tried.
XXII.—Diagram of tonnage of vessels entered.
XXIII.—Return of the work performed by the Government Marine Surveyor.
XXIV.—Return from Imports and Exports (Opium) Office.

SHIPPING.
2. The shipping returns show 30,777 arrivals with a tonnage of 6,371,087 tons, and 30,011 departures of 6,301,640 tons, making a grand total of 61,388 vessels and 12,672,697 tons.
3. The following statement shows how this amount of shipping is apportioned:—

	Ships.	Tonnage.
British	5,111	6,500,000
Foreign	5,976	4,971,697
Junks in foreign trade	4,401	1,201,000
Total	15,488	12,672,697

Grade. Passed. Failed.
Masters 85
First mates 2
Second mates 2
Total 89
First class engineers 11
Second class engineers 15
Total 26

MARINE COURTS UNDER SECTION 13 OF ORDINANCE NO. 8 OF 1879.
17. The following Courts having been held during the year—
1. On the 31st February, 1889, a Marine Court sitting as a Court of survey to inquire into the seaworthiness or otherwise of the British steamship *Padis*, Official No. 58,335 of Hongkong. The vessel was found to be seaworthy.
2. On the 26th

4. On the 15th August, 1889. Inquiry as to the loss of the British steamship *Albatross*, Official No. 84,364, on the morning of the 14th July, 1889. The Master's (William Buyers) Certificate of Competency was returned to him.
5. On the 9th September, 1889. Inquiry respecting certain charges of misconduct brought against Alexander Cox, first mate of the British barque *Manna-Laa*, Official No. 72,640 of Maitland, Nova Scotia, by Lewis Ellis, able seaman of the said ship. The First Mate's Certificate of Competency was suspended for two years.
6. On the 16th September, 1889. Inquiry respecting certain charges of misconduct brought against Clement Young, first mate of the British barque *Omega*, Official No. 63,881 of Shanghai, by Arthur Vere Brown, master of the said ship. The First Mate's Certificate of Competency was returned to him.
7. On the 12th November, 1889. Inquiry as to the loss of the British barque *Hattie E. Taylor*, Official No. 83,663 of Sydney, N.S.W., on the N.E. extreme of Chek Wan, in the Samouy Group, on the night of the 1st November, 1889. The Master's (Robert S. Malcolm) Certificate of Competency was returned to him.
8. On the 14th December, 1889. Inquiry as to the loss of the British ship *Nyghau*, Official No. 80,617 of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on the Pratas Shoal, on the evening of the 25th November, 1889. The Master's (Watson Baker Butler) Certificate of Competency was returned to him.

SEAMEN.
18. 9,322 seamen were shipped and 10,069 were discharged at the Shipping Office and on board ships during the year.

19. 238 distressed seamen were received during the year. Of these, 44 were sent to United Kingdom, 21 were sent elsewhere, and 173 obtained employment. \$4,390.40 were expended by the Board of Trade in the relief of these men and \$223.13 by this colony.

MARINE SURVEYOR'S SUB-DEPARTMENT.
20. Return No. XXIII. shows a continued increase in the work of this Department. 1,127 visits were made by the Government Marine Surveyor to vessels under survey.

LIGHT-HOUSES.
21. The three Light-house Stations have been maintained as usual during the year. In May, an alteration was made in the nature of the Green Island light, the red shades were dispensed with, and a bright light is now exhibited all round except over the Kellet's Bank. A light vessel has also been kept up on Kellet's bank to mark the spot where eight junks laden with stones have been sunk as an experiment with the object of finding out the obstruction thus caused will result in a "sifting up" on the Bank. I do not anticipate much result from the experiment.

22. Some little difficulty has been experienced with the Chinese staff of the Light-house. After being trained to their work of watch-keeping in the lanterns, they frequently find the duty too irksome and laborious and leave, with or without permission, as most convenient to themselves. A new man has then to be obtained and his training taken in hand, and with a temperature in the lantern of 83 degs, as it often is in the summer months, the training is a trying one, which falls on the European light-keeper, is a very trying one, seeing that he has his own watch to keep besides. Notwithstanding this, the lights have been efficiently maintained. I propose, however, recommending that a better class of Chinese staff in future be obtained for the post of light-keepers; these to receive higher rates of wages than at present, and to give security for the proper performance of their duty, and entering into an agreement to serve for a certain length of time.

BOKHARA ROCKS.
23. During the year experiments have been made by the Royal Engineers, with the object of determining the practicability or otherwise of blasting a portion of the Bokhara Rocks, so as to obtain a minimum depth over the Rocks of 5 fathoms. These experiments have shown that without special appliances the operation cannot be successfully carried out. The matter is, however, still receiving attention.

GOVERNMENT GUNPOWDER DEPOT.
24. During the year there has been stored in the Government Magazine at Stone Cutters' Island.

	No. of Cases, &c.	Approximate Weight, lbs.
Gunpowder, Privately owned.....	18,200	440,320
Government owned.....	532	63,500
Cartridges, Privately owned.....	100	10,000
Government owned.....	138	11,130
Explosive Compounds, Privately owned.....	1,830	99,940
Government owned.....	9	750
Total.....	20,709	525,640

On the 31st December, 1889, there remained as under—

	No. of Cases, &c.	Approximate Weight, lbs.
Gunpowder, Privately owned.....	4,600	108,800
Government owned.....	532	63,500
Cartridges, Privately owned.....	100	10,000
Government owned.....	138	11,130
Explosive Compounds, Privately owned.....	1,830	99,940
Government owned.....	9	750
Total.....	6,109	194,120

25. The condition of the Magazine is not such as might be desired. For several years, white-ants have been at work in the rafters of the roof, and although their depredations have from time to time been restored the pests themselves have not been got rid of. The eastern outer wall is cracked owing apparently to the subsidence of the foundation. The wharf also is in a state bordering on the "unsafe."

The subject also of excluding the public from the precincts of the Magazine is one which, I submit, should receive consideration. At present, this is the only portion of Stone Cutters' Island where the public can land without special "permit" and when it is considered with what care such like premises are generally guarded, the omission in this case seems to call for remark.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (OPIMUM) OFFICE.
26. The return shows that during the year the amount of opium reported was as follows:—
Imported.....67,429 21-40th chests.
Exported.....61,803 27-40th
Through cargo reported but not landed.....12,306 chests.

19,317 permits were issued and a daily memo of export was sent to the Kowloon Customs Office.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,
R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Ret. Com., R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
The Honourable W. M. Deane, Acting Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
21st May, 1890.
I had a visit to-day from the head Lama of the Daboga Temple, called Lai-tai-se, in the

west of Peking. He is a most learned man, and gave me ready answers to questions put to him regarding Peking in the Yuan and Ming dynasties. Regarding the size of the city in the Mongol dynasty he said it was 40 li on each side, making the circumference 160 li instead of 10 on each side, or 40 roads, of the present capital. We have the remains of the mud walls of the Mongol capital on the north and east, a few li outside the present walls. The west wall was a little outside the celebrated Taotai temple, Poyunkwan. The position of the gate is here indicated by a mound of earth, and the locality is called Hwei-chao Gate.

To the south, the Mongol wall was south of the present Yung-ting Gate, the southern gate of the southern city. When the third Ming Emperor determined to move his capital to the north, he consulted a celebrated geomancer Liu Po-wen, who said the Mongol city indicated wealth to the dynasty, but poverty to the people, *kuo fu, min ch'uan*; and the Nan-hai-tse or Southern Hunting Ground, *min fu, kuo ch'uan*, wealth to the people but poverty to the dynasty, but the present site would mean equal happiness to both (*ting fu*), and hence the present city was built. The well-known Yellow Temple or Hwang-sze on the plain north of the city formed part of the Forbidden City of the Mongol dynasty. The present temple was the Palace. The walls, moat, and other buildings have been removed and the whole levelled. At that time Peking was called Tai-tu, "the great city," and the summer residence outside the wall, some 200 li from Kalgan, was called Shang-tu "the upper city." The Emperors used to repair their summer palaces from the 4th to the 10th of the 12th month, and the present site of the palace was built on the site of the five pavilions on the ridge of it, was formed in the Ming dynasty by the heaping up of coals against a siege, and inside the front gate, in the street called Tai-tai-pai, all under the flag-stone is charcoal. The Hata gate, our most eastern gate in the south wall of the northern city, was so called from the residence in its neighbourhood, in the Ming dynasty, of a Mohammedan Prince called Hata-tai-wang; hence the gate was so designated. A rather illiterate correspondent of mine was therefore not so far wrong when he once addressed a letter to me at Otoman St. We read frequently in the *Peking Gazette* of the Pei-hai and Nan-hai, or northern and southern seas, terms applied to portions of the lake north and south of the Marble Bridge. The Empress Dowager, it is known, now lives on the shores of the southern sea, and a little bit of railway skirts its edge, part of the way. The old Pei-tang Cathedral and the Tz-kwang-k'o, where the Foreign Ministers were received by the Emperor Tung-chi in audience, are situated on the western edge of the lake, near the middle but south of the dividing line—the beautiful bridge which spans the lake here—its narrowest part. The lake in summer is filled with lotus. Since the Empress moved to the bank all thoroughfare across the bridge has been stopped and the whole is enclosed. The names of the two seas have been given them by the ignorant eunuchs and women of the palace. The names occur in none of the four or five topographical histories of Peking. In the time of Kanghi and Chienlung, they were called by their old names. Even the *Peking Gazette* commits the error of using these incorrect expressions. In the Yuan dynasty the northern one was called the Ye Chih and the southern one Hsi Yuan. In the Han dynasty we read of the Ching-lo-pan, and at the present day, behind the beautiful dagaos which stand on the hill on the east of the northern portion of the lake, is a brass man bearing up a basin to catch the dew. The well-known temple Hu-kwo-sze, in the west of the city, where fairs are held on the 7th, 8th, 17th, 18th, 27th, and 29th of each month, was in the Yuan dynasty the place of the To-to-cheng-hsing. The Pei-tai-tai temple with the white pagoda, of which our lama is the chief, dates from the Liao dynasty which preceded the Mongol one. The Ching-hwa-tao or small dagaos on the east edge of the lake dates from the Yuan dynasty.

The Italian Minister has arrived. The present quarters of the Italian Legation are in the premises of the Russian Postmaster, whose houses are immediately in front of the residence of the late Marquis Tseng. The Minister has gone to Tientsin to escort his family to the capital. The French Minister and Madame Lemaire purpose leaving very soon. This summer Col. Denby and Mr. Cheshire are starting for a tour of the ports. Mrs. Denby is expected at Shanghai shortly on her return from the United States. The British Admiral and party are at present guests of the British Legation. General Sir Allen Johnston is also here on a visit. Sir Robert Hart's delightful Wednesday afternoon garden parties are in full swing. Lady Walsingham's equally pleasant Monday afternoon tennis parties are largely patronised. The weather has now begun to be warm and the trees are taking on their foliage. The second musical concert of Prof. Tschack and Madame Schuller, which it was intended should take place, has been finally abandoned. About sixty of the residents attended the first. Our foreign population is very limited. The two days' Spring races here passed off as usual. The second day was somewhat windy and dusty. None of the Foreign Office Ministers put in an appearance. The races were postponed for some days owing to the demise of the Marquis Tseng. For this reason, probably, the Ministers did not visit the course. The Emperor and Empress Dowager will pay a visit to Wanshouan on the 10th and will live at it for the following ten days, returning each evening to the Palace in the city. The Emperor also proceeded on the 14th to the Temple of Heaven and returned on the 20th. Prince Lobanow and family have left Peking for Japan. The Prince assumes the post of Russian Consul at Yokohama. Minister of Courts has left for Seoul, and Mr. Denby Junr. has gone on a visit to Tientsin. Mr. Heidemann, who was to a visit to Peking his returned to Tientsin. Admiral Sir N. Salmon and his party paid a visit to the Great Wall, Lady Walsingham had an evening "at home" to receive all Peking in honour of her guests. The family of the late Marquis Tseng are busy packing and forwarding to the south their goods. The family will start on the 20th of the 4th month with the remains for Shanghai where they propose to pass the summer, after which they will settle at their ancestral home in Hunan. On the 12th and 13th of the 4th month the friends of the late Marquis will repair to his residence for the final obsequies. The last meeting, for the season, of the Oriental Society was held at the German Legation on May 16th when Dr. Dudgeon read a paper entitled "A Chinese Anatomist" and Monsieur Chavannes read one entitled "Introduction à la Traduction du chapitre de Se Ma Tsien sur les Sacrifices Fong et Chan." The annual election of office bearers of the Society for the next year has taken place. H.E. the Belgian Minister was re-elected President, and Drs. Dudgeon and Bu-hell, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. Vissière were elected members of Council. Mr. Russell was elected Treasurer, and Mr. Denby, Junr., Secretary. The President in making leave for the year, thanked the readers of papers, our hosts, and all who had come to hear the papers read. Dr. Martin made an effective speech in criticising Mr. Chavannes' paper. The President referred in suitable terms to the temporary loss the society would suffer by the departure of Dr. Martin.

The weather on the 17th and 18th was unusually hot for the season. A dust storm of unusual severity sprang up on the latter day, which was followed on the succeeding one by

thunder and rain. The wheat crop lacks rain badly. Another electric light has been ordered, this time for Wanshouan, also through Mr. Kierulff, one of our storekeepers. We are sorry to report that a grave accident occurred to the Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* on his way up the river. He had gone to Tientsin to escort the Spanish Consul-General and his wife who are now here on a visit. Mr. Uribarri, it is said, fell between two boats and has ruptured some internal organ. We hope to hear soon of his speedy recovery. Madame Verhaeghe has been seriously indisposed for several months, and we do not yet hear of much improvement having been made. M. Goebel, the Belgian Consul-General at Shanghai, and Madame Goebel are at present on a visit and are guests of the Minister. Mr. and Mrs. Rhein are also here on a visit, and are put up at the Belgian Legation. We observed these guests present at the meeting of the Oriental Society. Lady Walsingham has issued her invitations to all Peking for the Queen's Birthday, to be celebrated on Friday the 23rd. It is rumoured that the Italian Minister will spend the summer at Cafo-fornio, but the present site of the Secretary of Legation, has been appointed, we have *Chargé d'Affaires* in Japan.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Today's Advertisements.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue of \$30,000 twelve per cent. Debentures of \$300 each to be paid off on 30th June, 1892, but redeemable on and after 30th June, 1891, at the option of the Company on six months' notice.

THE Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive applications for \$30,000 twelve per cent. debentures terminable on the 30th June, 1892, but redeemable at the option of the Company at any time after the 30th June, 1891, on giving six months' notice. The debentures will be issued on the 1st July next in sums of \$100 each and the interest at twelve per cent. will be payable half yearly on the 10th of June, and the 31st of December. The first interest will be payable on the 31st of December next.

As security for the due payment of both principal money and interest the Company charges all its property except last year's crop. Forms of Application may be obtained from the Undersigned and should be filled up, and sent to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 28th June, 1890, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. upon the amount of the debentures applied for.

The Form of Debenture can be seen at the Office of the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. WARTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1890. 1852

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 1 and 3, Cameroun Villas, Pei-tang, Gas laid on.
One Spacious Five Roomed HOUSE at Mount Kellett, Pei-tang, Gas laid on.
HOUSES Nos. 5 and 6, Des Vaux Villas, Mount Kellett, Pei-tang, Gas laid on.
HOUSES Nos. 2, 17, 20, 22 and 23, Bellios Terrace, Robinson Road.
THE BUNGALOW, Delmar, on Kowloon Farm Lot 1, Yow-ma-ti, with large Garden and Tennis Ground.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co. 1853

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CLYDE" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1890. 1854

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED. FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enamelled Dish.

WATERBURY WATCH.

SERIES J.—For Gentlemen's, or large size.

SERIES L.—For Ladies', or small size.

Winds in less than a dozen turns; Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and durable timekeeper; reliable, accurate and accurate, and also

"SERIES E.—The 'Good old favorite.' The best form of the original Waterbury; offered at the reduced price of \$4.70 each. Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao. No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 30th February 1890. 1852

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 22.—A well built six roomed House, at present let on lease for one year.

For full particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 12th November, 1889. 1858

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "MONTIARA,"

Length.....75 feet.

Beam.....18 "

Depth of hold.....7 1/2 "

Registered tonnage.....75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of oak throughout, with iron-work frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with 7 inch galvanised spikes, and newly re-coppered. She is braced rigged with the best canvas sails. Draft of water 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill. Hongkong, 9th April, 1890. 1859

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gent's Gauze Vests and Drawers.
" Balbriggan Vests and Drawers.
" Spun Silk Vests and Drawers.
" Silk Vests and Drawers.
" Natural Wool Vests and Drawers.
" Summer Cashmere Vests and Drawers.
" Sanitary Wool Hosiery.
" Lisle Thread Socks.
" Cotton Socks.
" Wool and Cashmere Socks.

Gent's Silk and Spun Silk Socks.
" Bathing Drawers and Bathing Costumes.
" Bath Blankets and Towels.
" New Shades in Collars.
" Shirt Fronts with Collars attached.
" New Silk, Cotton and Washing Scarfs & Ties.
" Boots and Shoes.
" Felt, Straw and Pith Hats.
" Cotton and Wool Pyjamas.
" Shirts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES, No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [743]

THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IT is hereby notified that a CALL of FIVE DOLLARS (\$5) per Share is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 7th day of June next.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 31st May, 1890. [838]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1889. 185

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong 25th May, 1890. [244]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to: Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crawling away and decay of both stone and bricks. White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials of living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1889. [36]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

To table effect from 1st May.

The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:—

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

10 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.

12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACGOWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 30th April, 1890. [689]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS BOWENSTOWN, EAST POINT.

OFFICE 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [14]

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S SAPOLIO

OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT ON M. CONSERVED MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [130]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES.

MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, GODA WATER MACHINERY, JEVES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. 11

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS

FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [159]

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR,

INLAND SEA and JAPAN COAST PILOT.

Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [571]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [26]

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.